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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1875. NO. 168.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

SIE TURNER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Fullerton Charged with Insulting the Witness.

Old Ground Gone Over Again and Again.

W YORK, March 23.—The experience e crowd yesterday, that clamored for ssion to the Brooklyn City Court to hear the continuation of the story ssie Turner in the great scandal case, d a great falling off in numbers in rridors to-day. There did not seem more than the four hundred or five eed who can be accommodated with in the court room and who had the sary admittance tickets. Very few ed the disappointed experience of rday. As a consequence it was possi- to-day, to reach the court room and rve one's clothing intact. Mrs. Tilton ed, accompanied by Mrs. Field, Mrs. rman and Bessie Turner, and took her side by side with her mother-in-law, Morse. Five minutes after eleven dore Tilton bustled into court, and closely followed by Mr. Beecher and ife. Five minutes after, Mr. Caldwell liss Turner to the stand, and her cross- ination was continued.

e testified: I did not tell Mrs. Morse of n's attempting my ruin; I think Mrs. n told her. I cannot remember how I where the office was where Mr. ards was employed. I did not tell Putnam the story voluntarily; she tioned me about it some seven months I went there. The first time I ever Theodore Tilton's stories against his was the day we arrived from Marietta, e parlor; I recollect the first time he the charges. The first time Mrs. n left the house was on account of stories; the second time occurred a r so after our return from Marietta. I not at that time heard of the troubles Mr. Bowen, but I could not swear to I could not say if I was asked that tion before the committee.

. Fullerton read that question from book, containing the testimony, in which she was asked that ques- and replied, "Yes."

e witness continued: If I said that it must have been so. I left Keyport count of the dislike of Silas Tilton for I never was accused of telling false- s while I was there, and did not ten to make myself sick. I remem- ittle Paul's death; I think it was after nth's sickness; I do not remember if Tilton went away after Paul's death. nk Tilton's visit to my room in 1868 after Paul's death. I remember the ion of Tilton's conversation with his in which he said: "You have brought girl on to use against me." These his exact works; I could not say if I this to the committee.

itness was handed a volume contain- her testimony before that body, and if on that occasion she used these is. The witness replied: This is not expression I used on that occasion, but the committee of it, as I was in my t then; I may have used the word ify" before the committee. During Tilton's illness, in December, 1870, was attended by Dr. Shombs; she was ed by Mrs. Mitchell, who left before Tilton recovered; Mrs. Tilton did not her bed for two weeks. The two let- counsel read yesterday were in my k; in looking over my letters I came s these two; I was friendly with Tilton he entered my room in 1868; I was not y with him for coming into my room that occasion, but was angry when ut his hand on my neck; I did not then k he had any improper design upon I only thought so after I was in Mari- in 1870, and had some conversation Mrs. Tilton. I left for Steubenville nuary or February, and wrote a letter . Tilton; I do not think he answered I wrote him one letter, I think, on 24th, from Marietta, and I think only

itness was asked if she wrote the letter Steubenville to Tilton, consulting him regard to the offer of marriage she had ved.

Judge Porter objected to this, on the and that the letter itself should be ed in evidence, unless testimony was n to show that it was lost.

. Fullerton said he did not wish to in- uce the letter, as it contained the name third party.

dge Neilson ruled the question out as g too broad and calling for the produc- of the letter.

r. Fullerton then asked: "Did you e to Tilton of your offer of marriage?" never was married, said the witness. e question was repeated, and she said: wrote me first about it, and I answered letter.

r. Fullerton asked: Did you tell him of offer of marriage, or consult him? his raised another argument, the de- claiming that it called for the letter. question was ruled out.

e witness then testified, after being ded the letter for examination, that was the one she wrote to him; he e to her first, and this was the an- ; she also testified: I remember the there was a woman's rights' meeting s. Tilton's house; there were present Miss bony and Mrs. Stanton; I think they a chairman presiding, but do not re- ber that any papers were read or re- received from committees; I thought Tilton had something to do with n. I remember several of these meet- being held, and knew of some of a being held in Mr. Tilton's absence; I k some of Beecher's people came to e meetings; perhaps Mrs. Harriet her Stowe, but I could not say for cer- n. Theodore Tilton was present on one occasion when on asked his wife to stand away from as he did not want any person to e conversations; this was not said in a loud tone; it was when they standing near the folding doors; n he said this, he put his head r her ear; he had to stoop down to not so tall; he said, "Elizabeth, don't d near me, I don't want any compari- made, the contrast is too great." I do remember if I heard Mr. Tilton say direct ex- nation that Mr. Tilton said "stand to side." I did not tell this story before committee; I did not do so because I not think of it first; I first told this y to Mr. Shearman and Mr. Por- but have not mentioned it since. w him hang pictures in his night es on one occasion. I cannot give the dates; it was in the night , in the upper hall: I was in bed; I re- ned there until he hung them. I do remember how old I was then. I was ed with the children on one occasion. Tilton was in bed, but the other times not know where she was. I remem- Tilton's calling Theodore to go to bed. wanted to know what he was hanging ures for in his night clothes. I won- ed what possessed the man, trotting nd in his night clothes. I remember king of his wandering about the house ing for a soft bed; Mrs. Tilton accom- ied him, I think. I only remember ne witness was asked if she had not ed, on her direct examination, that Mr. on was in the habit of going around in night clothes looking for a soft bed. witness replied that he was in the it of going around in that way. Some hts, said the witness, he would sleep in r bed room, and sometimes in the k bed room; that was what I meant by changing beds. On the night I men- ed, in particular, he had been in every on the second and third stories. When ame to my room, in the second story, nt to the third story with Carroll. He came up there and left and went down he one I arose from. Mrs. Tilton mpanied her husband, carrying a pil- in her arms. When I left the third y bed room they were just preparing to d to bed. He finally went to the bed in room adjoining mine, on the second y.

n closer cross-examination the witness rected herself in saying he had slept in the beds in the house; she said he did sleep in the front bed room on that oc- on.

the morning I saw him in one of the d story bedrooms. I remember when Tilton remained out all night; I can't ember the year, but it was before little 's death; I don't remember his telling . Tilton that he had to write an obitu- of Paul Fessenden. I remember speak- of the occasion when he reproved Mrs. on for bothering Mollie the servant. think he controlled the affairs of the sehold in a certain way; he used to talk he servants, and if they did not please n he caused Mrs. Tilton to discharge m. I cannot think of any instance of kind. The occurrences of Mr. Tilton sing his wife in a room took place in the rs 1867, 1868 and 1869.

he witness was asked if she was sure se were the years. She stated: I went re in 1866, and it was about a year after oticed Tilton's unkindness to his wife. r. Fullerton repeated the question and ed for a direct answer.

x-Judge Porter objected, and accused counsel for the prosecution of insulting witness.

lessrs. Beach and Fullerton naively dis- ued any idea of such a thing.

he last question and answer were then d, by direction of the Court, which ed that the latter sentence of the wer should be stricken out.

he witness then continued: I am sure these three years. I do not know the ason of his locking the door the first time. I have known him to lock her in the room over a dozen times; on one occasion for three or four hours. When he locked her up on these occasions, he was always in the room.

After recess, Bessie Turner continued: I wish to correct a statement about little Paul's death.

I said it occurred in July, but it was on the 25th of August, 1868. Mrs. Tilton was only locked up in the second story bedroom for two or three hours. I think this was in 1867, possibly in the winter. The other occasions were in 1867 and 1868. Mr. Tilton was a public lecturer; he was away some times in the early part of the winter. He used to read articles to her and subject them to her criticism, but I do not know that he read his lectures to her when she was locked up. It was a scolding lecture he was giving her, for his voice was raised very loud. On one occasion I went to the door and knocked; I heard Mrs. Tilton saying: "Dear, I will make every dollar go as far as I can." The tears were running down her cheeks; his face was very red, but he kept it averted from me. On that occasion I heard Mr. Tilton's voice raised in an angry manner. I could not tell what he was saying. I knocked at the door and it was opened. Mrs. Tilton was sobbing and crying. I remained there about fifteen minutes; they had been there about three or four hours. This was in the afternoon, after lunch, about half-past one o'clock. When Mr. Bates was there, on another occasion, Mrs. Tilton was locked up. Mr. Bates was there in the evening of Sunday; he came to supper and left at nine o'clock. They went to the room after he had gone; I followed them up stairs and they went into their room, where they stayed some time. I was up and down stairs while they were in the room; they were in there about three or four hours. I did not go to bed until they came out. Dozens of times Mr. Tilton had her locked up—at least two or three dozen times—but it may have been more; I am sure it was three dozen times. When I said over a dozen times I meant that it was more than a dozen. I had in my mind that it was a good many times. I thought that saying "over a dozen times" would be as good as saying three or four dozen times. I have named three occasions, which I remember very distinctly, but I also remember other occasions. Another time a young lady was there; he locked her up in the afternoon for three or four hours. I heard him talking to her in a loud, angry tone of voice. I was in the sitting room and remained there until they came out. Another occasion was when she was sick, in December, 1870, when he came in and said he was a ruined man. He was locked up in the room two or three hours when Mrs. Mitchell was in the room. The day after this he was locked up with her, also. I do not think I can particularize any other occasion.

The witness was asked about one of the former lockings up, and said: When the door of the room was opened to my knock they remained inside; Mrs. Tilton closed the door and Tilton remained by the bureau, but did not say a word to me. Mrs. Tilton kissed me and said she would forgive me for something wrong I had done that day. I remember Mr. Tilton's saying, at the breakfast table one morning, that Mrs. Tilton was one of the most selfish women that ever lived; this is the only time I ever remember hearing saying this. When they were at the meal, Mr. Tilton helped himself liberally off a plate and passed it to Mrs. Tilton. She said "Help the children," when Florence remarked "Mamma, you are very unselfish," and he said she was one of the most selfish women that ever lived. I saw Beecher at the house several times. He called as a great many other friends called. I let him in on one occasion. I think I recollect of his having brought some flowers; I think Mrs. Mitchell was there then. I do not remember the time when he put the baby to sleep. I never recollect Mrs. Tilton's going out with Mr. Beecher. Thin Ellen Dennis is spoke of, is dead. She died while I was at school. When I returned from Marietta she was installed as house keeper and mistress. Mrs. Tilton was tired when she returned from Marietta, but she was not ill that day. Tilton met her at the cars and kissed her, and we all got into the carriage and came to Brooklyn. When I came to the house Ellen Dennis and Susan B. Anthony were there. She went away after breakfast. Miss Dennis acted very strangely to Mrs. Tilton, but there was no trouble at the breakfast table. I think I started to the committee that the trouble occured at the breakfast table, but I was mistaken. I found out my mistake about two weeks ago, when I was at Mrs. Morse's. I was able to recall the time of this difficulty by thinking it over in my mind. Mrs. Tilton left the dinner table crying, and went into the parlor, when she played a plaintive air on the piano. She remained in the parlor for some time. The first thing which occurred was, I rushed into the room and said he should not ill-treat Mrs. Tilton for my sake. He then knocked me down, and I apologized by saying I had tripped and fallen. He then asked me if I had charged him with attempting to ruin me, and I said he knew it was the truth. When I was in the room with him, he told me he saw Mrs. Tilton with Mr. Beecher. [After a long pause.] I am not sure that Mr. Tilton said his wife confessed this to him. I have a faint recollection about the word "confession," but I do not remember who used it. I am not trying to avoid telling whether I recollect it or not. I cannot remember whether I told the committee that Mr. Tilton said Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her criminal intimacy with Beecher. If I said so then, I must have been mistaken.

The court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1875.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-day, without recess, until a vote should be reached on the pending resolution approving the action of the President in regard to Louisiana.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. WALLACE, in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation of military interference in Louisiana. He said the action on the part of Congress toward the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It was like building a wall around the Southern portion of this republic, and thus destroying the markets of the North. In this great State of Pennsylvania, the coal, the iron and the lumber lay in piles in the mines and at the furnaces and at the sawmills. The busy industry of the Lehigh and Schuylkill were no longer heard, and now the people were becoming convinced that this prostration was largely due to the Federal bayonets in the South and the violations of the rights of the people there by the Federal Government. The people of the North now asked that the people of the South be allowed to control their own affairs. Give them power to grow rich, take away Federal bayonets from the throats of the people of the South and restore the prosperity of the land.

Mr. THURMAN said this resolution, brought forward by the Chairman of the Census (Anthony), used the whitewash brush very freely upon the President. This was a new doctrine—approving of the action of the President in enforcing the laws of the United States. Suppose he did enforce the law; it was his sworn duty to do so. Those who voted for this resolution voted, in effect, that Kellogg was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State. How any man not believing Kellogg to be Governor, and not believing the Legislature which elected Pinchback to be the legal Legislature of the State, could vote for the resolution, was beyond his comprehension. Some of the Senators on the other side might think that it would elect the next President, but he (Thurman) thought it the thinnest gruel ever poured down the throat of a sick patient.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he understood the substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, first, as an implied recognition of the Kellogg government; merely as one in the actual exercise of governmental powers in Louisiana, without reference to the question of its rightful origin or legal validity, and in this way involving the propriety of its establishment; second, that it approves of the President's action, so far only as directed merely to the protection of that government and the people of the State against domestic violence and civil war, and to the enforcement of the laws of the United States, without approving any interference of the military with a legislative body or in the creation of a State government. Such being, as it seems to me, the most natural and obvious sense of the language, and the sense in which it will be most naturally understood by the people; while I adhere to the principles and conclusions which I announced here in my remarks on the 12th inst., and which I here adopt by reference, without retraction or qualification; and while I hold that a recognition by the Senate, or by Congress, of a government thus initiated, can give it no greater validity than it had in its inception; still, as domestic violence and civil war, which may lead to a complete dissolution of society, are not the best remedies for getting rid of even an illegitimate government, I can approve the action of the President directed to the humane purposes mentioned in this amendment or substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island; and, believing the recognition of this government, for this purpose and to this extent, is justifiable under the peculiar circumstances now existing in that State, until by a fair election a more legitimate government can be initiated, I will vote for this resolution in the sense I have here attributed to it. But, in the enlarged and odious sense which has been attributed to it by some of the speakers on the other side, I could not vote for it; and I most deliberately avow my conviction that, in such an enlarged sense, and in any sense which would assert the validity of the action by which that government was originally set up and put in power, it could not secure the votes of a majority of this body.

Mr. WHYTE modified his amendment, offered yesterday, so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That the use of the army of the United States to enforce the unwarrantable and void order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the employment of United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States."

The question being on the above amendment, it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Windom, Wright and Wrightson—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Gordon, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stephenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—25.

In giving his vote, Mr. ROBERTSON said he would vote for the resolution because it approved of the action of the President in suppressing domestic violence; but in voting for it he did not commit himself to the legality of the State government in Louisiana.

Messrs. Hamlin, Conover, Oglesby and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Merrimon, Johnston, McDonald and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative.

The question then being on adopting the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as amended by that of Mr. Anthony, it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 24.

The resolution, as passed, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that Sate, is approved.

The Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, Contingent Expenses of the Senate and Printing, were authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Trouble in the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Among the new rules recently adopted by the Board of Trade, was one prohibiting members from trading before nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon. It became apparent yesterday that members were disregarding this rule, and to-day, as usual, in consequence of this flood and fierce excitement was unlikely that such trading can be prevented, President Armour and Director Wheeler tendered their resignations to the Board. These resignations were not accepted, but a committee was appointed to wait on the two gentlemen, and, if possible, persuade them to reconsider their action.

STEUBENVILLE.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 23, 1875.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners went out on a strike today. They demand an advance of half a cent per bushel for digging.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1875.

OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has granted the request to close the exchange on Good Friday, and recommend that contracts falling due on that day be settled on the preceding day.

FAILURE OF A MOBILE FIRM.

A Mobile dispatch says the failure of Preston & Stetson, the Mobile branch of the Boston firm, is announced. The liabilities are $250,000. The assets are not stated.

HALLIDAY AND THE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The President of the Juvenile Guardian Society has written a note to Rev. C. Halliday, pastor of the First Plymouth church, in which he says the characterization of the Guardian Society in his testimony, last week, in the great scandal trial, was a malicious effort to damage its reputation; that it is an inadequate reparation, after wrong has been done, to say you did not intend it; and that they will protect their good name by all the legal means in their power.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL.

Captain James Mitchel, son of the late John Mitchel, arrived here last evening from Ireland. He learned of the death of his father from the pilot who boarded the steamer on which he was a passenger. The different Irish national organizations are active in preliminary preparations for the funeral procession Sunday next.

Wife-Murder and Suicide in Lowell.

LOWELL, MASS., March 23.—An atrocious wife murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, occurred at the boarding house of Mr. Marindale, in this city, this afternoon. Mrs. Sarah Low, a young married woman, was fatally wounded by her husband, Charles J. Low, who fired two shots from a revolver into her head, and then killed himself with the remaining charge. Mrs. Low was a domestic in the family, and had fled from her husband in New York State. He pursued her to this city and killed her because she refused to live with him. Low was from Fredonia and of respectable parentage, but his habits have been of a the vilest character. The sitting room of the boarding house, the scene of the tragedy, presents a horrible sight, the walls and floors being covered with blood. Mrs. Low was alive at the latest accounts, but cannot recover. The murder creates unusual excitement throughout the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

The Administration Fully Indorsed.

North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

ITS LIMITATIONS AND OBJECTS.

Don Pardee's Nomination Again under Consideration.

Senator Wallace Makes His Maiden Speech and Comes Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1875.

Passage of the Louisiana Resolution.

Mr. Anthony's resolution, approving the President's course in Louisiana, passed by a party vote. Mr. Booth, of California, voted against it. Both houses of Congress have now indorsed the measures of the Administration to preserve order in that State and to prevent the turbulent element in the population from overriding its laws. Should any further attempts be made to excite disorder, vigorous measures will be used.

North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

It is stated that the proposed Constitutional Convention in North Carolina will be restricive; that is, every delegate is required to subscribe to an oath not to do anything impairing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, or the reconstruction acts, or in any way recognize the rebel debt, payment for slaves or abridging the terms of any of the present colloquies. One of the objects of the convention, is to reduce the number of offices. It is further stated that the present Constitution is a mixture of several constitutions of Northern States, and not at all suited to the necessities of the people.

Don Pardee's Nomination.

The Senate, in executive session, spent an hour in discussing the nomination of Pardee to be Judge of the District Court of Louisiana. He is opposed by Messrs. Edmunds, Oglesby and Frelinghuysen, of the Judiciary Committee, and was reported by but one majority. This case will be finally disposed of to-morrow, when the Senate will adjourn over.

Senator Wallace

made his first speech to-day, in opposition to Mr. Anthony's resolution, and left to-night for home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1875.

SUITS AGAINST PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Attorney General has instructed district attorneys to institute suits against several of the Pacific railroads, for the amounts certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to be due the Government, for five per centum of the respective net earnings provided for by the act of July 1st, 1862, or by any other act or acts in relation to the respective railroad companies named, including are the railroad companies and their amounts: Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, $47,057; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $21,104; Union Pacific Railroad, $1,040,056; Kansas Pacific Railroad, $308,830. The following are the points at which suits will be brought: Kansas Pacific and Central Branch, in Kansas; Union Pacific at Boston, and Sioux City in Iowa.

The Race of Ex-Representatives for Office—The Executive Mansion in a State of Siege—Vice President Wilson on Office Holding and the Advantages of a Redistribution of Offices—Mexican Trip of Senator Cameron and Others.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1875.

From the amount of eagerness and persistancy with which the Executive office is besieged with applicants for place, and at the same time judging of the character of the men who, on this occasion, are foremost in the race, one would be led to presume that the higher offices of the Government were threatened with a degeneracy into an asylum for Senators and Representatives who have been discarded by the people. The President, since his first induction into office, has not been so pushed by office hunters as since the adjournment of the late Congress, and, in fact, there were premonitory symptoms of the approaching scuffle even before the session had expired. It is an appalling fact that not less than half the retiring members of the late House of Representatives are embraced in this troublesome array, and as the President is averse, on general principles, to the removal of an experienced and efficient officer for the mere reason of accommodating some one who has been thrown out of a living or a place by the vicissitude of politics, the situation is more perplexing. The President is fully aware of the one fact, and will not overlook it, either, in the selection of those to fill vacancies, or to supersede unfit officers, and that is that nothing is to be gained in the efficient demonstration of the Government or in the welfare of the party or the publican party in certain sections by taking up men who have lost all the elements of political strength, and who from back spring, or some other political taint, have placed themselves under the ban of their constituencies. It is considered a safe rule in a majority of cases that exmembers of Congress who go to Washington for any sort of a place, from a first-class clerkship to a Cabinet office, have discovered that their constituents have no further use for them. There is a lamentable instance of this in the case of an ex-Representative from one of the interior districts of New York. This indefatigable gentleman went out with the Forty-first Congress, four years ago, and ever since has been turning up here at irregular periods, evidently under the impression that his presence in the patches of Cabinet, diplomatic, consular and even less important changes, periodically indulged in by the great dailies, so called. The unfortunate victim of the office holding mania and fabricated dispatches turned up here about ten days ago, and has been a regular visitor to the anterooms of the President, Cabinet ministers, Cabinet days included, and Sundays alone excepted, ever since. This ex-legislator seems to labor under a strange delusion as to his own importance, or possesses that degree of hope and devotion worthy of a better cause. In the contention of live legislators, and yet warm defunct ones, he takes a very secondary position in this city of dinners and bibulous investments, would have started him in business where he might at least have earned an honest living in a quiet way.

During the past week a number of exmembers have effected a lodgment within the circle of the Government fold. A considerably large number are still knocking, the majority of whom will meet with disappointment and vexation of spirit, and in desperation will doubtless hang out an attorney's or claim agent's shingle, as hundreds have done before, and thus having vegetated in a downward scale of impecuniosity, will gradually disappear from the ever shifting scene of Washington life.

Vice President Wilson, in conversation a few days ago, speaking on the subject of rotation in office, remarked that in his opinion there was not a more dead timber in the Republican party, and that he thought at least one-third of those holding office under the Government, both here in Washington and in the States, could be dismissed and their places filled by persons of more advantage politically. He does not believe in permitting persons to hold any office after his usefulness and political influence have departed, and thinks a very general change every six or eight years of that class would be wise. He does not propose to Government officers as asylums for broken down or extinct politicians, but for live ones. He remarked that all that was needed now was the infusion of young blood into the membership of the party; that the present office holders had had their share and could not complain if they were supplanted by a new set; that many of the present incumbents had lost their enthusiasm, and without that party discipline and efficiency were weak. The Vice President speaks of the reaction of last fall as the result of the apathy existing in the party from the causes abovementioned. He takes much credit to himself for his Springfield letter on the tired two shots from a revolver into her head, and then killed himself with the remaining charge. Mrs. Low was a domestic in the family, and had fled from her husband in New York State. He pursued her to this city and killed her because she refused to live with him. Low was from Fredonia and of respectable parentage, but his habits have been of a the vilest character. The sitting room of the boarding house, the scene of the tragedy, presents a horrible sight, the walls and floors being covered with blood. Mrs. Low was alive at the latest accounts, but cannot recover. The murder creates unusual excitement throughout the city.

Description of the Southern Cyclone.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 23.—The path of the tornado was from two to six hundred yards wide. The cyclone was cylindrical in shape, and rotated with fearful velocity from north to south. The front cloud was black as night and half a mile high; the rear was illuminated by a bright light. It traveled nearly due east, veering a little to the north. After devastating Camak, the tornado seems to have divided, one portion going east by north and crossing the Savannah river above and below Augusta, both proving equally destructive, laying waste everything in their track. Huge trees were broken like reeds, and in some instances carried three-quarters of a mile. The tornado was preceded by a dull, heavy roaring, as of heavy artillery in the distance. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes. An eye witness says the sensations were entirely deadened and appalled; there was a crash, a roar and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds; houses were demolished, and oaks that had withstood the storm of a hundred years were snapped in twain. There is great distress in the devastated district, embracing eight counties in Georgia and two or three in South Carolina. The destruction of property is immense, and the list of killed and wounded is appalling.

Luzerne County Miners Resuming Work.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 23.—The mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Providence, Olyphant and Carbondale, who struck on Wednesday last for an advance of ten per cent., returned to work to-night at the old wages.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Generally cloudy weather, with rising temperature, southeast winds veering to southwest and west, and falling barometer.

The ice gorges about Wilkesbarre remain as firm as ever.

Hon. John Hickman died at West Chester yesterday, aged sixty-five.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen arrived at Salt Lake City last evening.

A meeting was held last night, in Philadelphia, to arrange a demonstration in honor of the late John Mitchel.

The Indiana editorial excursionists left New Orleans yesterday, for Jackson, after a hop at the St. Charles hotel.

Venezuela advices to the 16th inst. state that the President has disbanded the entire army, and that peace is completely established.

The steamers Wisconsin and Spain, from Liverpool; State of Maine, from Glasgow, and Cimbria and Holsatia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

The greatest alarm is felt at points along the present great ice gorge in the Delaware. Many persons living near the river are moving to higher and safer ground.

The Republicans of St. Louis yesterday nominated the following city ticket: Mayor, Constantine Maguire; Comptroller, Anthony Ittner; Auditor, Phillip Stemmel; Treasurer, E. N. Leeds.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Ironton, Ohio, special says the court house of Lawrence county was burned early yesterday morning. All the records, except those of the Probate Court, were saved. Loss $12,000; insurance $8,000.

A meeting of military and various Irish societies was held in Memphis last evening to express sorrow at the death of John Mitchel. Jefferson Davis, a prominent man from New Orleans regretting his inability to be present and saying Mitchel's death was a loss to mankind.

The general freight agents of the trunk lines held a meeting in Chicago yesterday, and decided to maintain the rates on eastern bound freight. An agreement to do so was signed by all those present, including the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

A special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says an attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Jacob Brothers, who has turned states evidences against Todd, the Ku Klux, while upon the witness stand in the court house at Elkton. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the assailants escaped. Officers were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday elected Thomas C. Dunn Comptroller General of the State. He is a Northern Republican, was elected to the State Senate by the Conservatives, was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in the last campaign and is generally respected by both parties. The Legislature will adjourn finally on Friday.

The convention of railroad ticket and passenger agents, which has been in session in Cincinnati since Friday last, adjourned yesterday, to meet at Saratoga in September next. It is understood that nothing was done, except some slight changes in local rates. The Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Ohio and Mississippi roads were not represented.

OHIO NEWS.

Peaches and prunes are all right yet, in Southern Ohio.

Washington, Fayette county, is to be lighted with gas.

Rev. George Hardesty, of Carroll county, died recently.

Aurora has a Ben. F. Butler, who is a nephew of the "Essex Statesman."

Hon. John Carey, ex-member of Congress, died at Carey, Wednesday, aged eighty-three.

W. H. Thompson, a blacksmith, of Cedarville, about to be married, committed suicide Saturday.

Judge John Larwill, of Wooster, one of the earliest and most prominent residents of Wayne county, died on Friday.

Benjamin Tyler, an old citizen of Wadsworth, died on Saturday. Mr. Tyler was seventy-eight years of age, and a very highly respected citizen.

In Tuscarawas, Guernsey and Coshocton counties lung fever and diphtheria prevail to an alarming extent. The same reports come from other sections of the State.

At a recent auction sale of a menagerie at Lebanon, three lions were sold for $2,200, sixty monkeys for $540, an elephant for $5,600, two camels for $800, a zebra for $1,600, two kangeroos for $350, and a grizzly bear for $170.

The Ashland *Times* says Elza Stringer, of that place, is satisfied that Thomas M. Stringer, of Carthage, Missouri, is not Thomas Stringer, his father, who went to California many years ago, and was after-ward reported dead. This settles the Stringer mystery.

Two Cleveland parents took their little boy, aged five years, into a saloon and made him frantically drunk. The police found the father sitting in a chair laughing at the condition of the child, while the mother exhibited no feeling whatever. The hardened brutes were arrested.

The Adair liquor law of Ohio has been amended so that before sellers, lessees or owners can be made responsible in damages for injuries consequent upon the sale or gift of intoxicants, notice shall have been given by the persons liable to be injured, not to sell or give liquor to the person liable to commit the injury when intoxicated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, March 23.—General Sir Charles Yorke has been appointed Constable of the Tower, vice Field Marshal Gomm, deceased.

Henry Cole has been made Knight Commander of the Order of Bath.

FUNERAL OF JOHN MITCHEL.

LONDON, March 23.—The funeral of John Mitchel took place to-day, at Newry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEBATE ON PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.

LONDON, March 23.—In the debate in the House of Commons last night, on the amendment of the Peace Preservation act, the Home Rulers, opposing the bill, contrasted the prevalence of crime in England with the peacefulness of Ireland.

Sir Edward Watkin retorted that the English people do not welcome American conspirators among them, but are conspicuous for their loyalty and law-abiding disposition. He said if the Irish would renounce the leadership of stump orators and adopt industry in the place of political agitation, the necessity for exceptional legislation would cease.

Disraeli pointed out the concessions contained in the bill, and appealed to the patriotism of the Irish members, asking them not to agitate the country by an opposition to the bill that must be futile.

The bill passed second reading—264 to 69.

MOTION TO RECOGNIZE THE CARLISTS.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. O'Clery, member for Wexford, gave notice that after recess he should offer a motion in favor of the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain.

THE REVIVAL MEETING—PROMINENT CHURCHMEN PRESENT.

LONDON, March 24.—At the meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey last night, Dean Stanley and sixty Anglican clergymen occupied seats on the platform. The proceedings were opened by Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster.

Spain.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CONCHA.

MADRID, March 23.—General Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived.

CARLOS OUTLAWS CABRERA.

BAYONNE, March 23.—Don Carlos has issued a decree declaring that General Cabrera has forfeited his former honors, and that he shall be delivered into the hands of a military tribunal for trial if he falls into the hands of the Carlists.

THE CABRERA PARTY.

PARIS, March 23.—*Le Soir* says that Admiral Polo and General Roda are the only important adhesions to Cabrera thus far.

CABRERA EXPECTED AT SANTANDER.

SANTANDER, March 23.—General Cabrera is expected here on Wednesday, *en route* for Madrid.

LATEST OF CABRERA'S MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that General Cabrera has organized a staff of twenty Spanish officers, at Biarritz, for the purpose of communicating with the Carlists and obtaining adhesions to his programme. Members of his staff enter Spain every day. There is no doubt that the premature publication of Cabrera's first manifesto, declaring for Alfonso, greatly marred the success of the movement. It is rumored that Martel has deserted Don Carlos and arrived at Bayonne; also that Lozarraga has been arrested on suspicion of treason.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 23.—Steamship Denmark, from New York, arrived off Lizard.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.—Steamer Weser, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 23, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93⅝@⅞. United States bonds—5s, 1865, 107¼; do, 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 107; do, 1874, 104. Central Pacific 25's, preferred 58. Refined petroleum 1ld. Linseed oil 29s@29s 3d. Sale of oil 38s.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes 64 francs.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1867, 96⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7 7-16d; Orleans 7 9-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 7,100 American. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for past three days 290,000 quarters, of which 18,000

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

THE Internal Revenue collections for the first seven months of the current fiscal year foot up $81,396,818, against $87,351,815 for the corresponding period of last year.

THERE is a Democrat in Manchester (N. H.) who voted seven times, and tried to vote an eighth time, on the 9th. There were many others like him who have not yet been found out.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* admits candidly that "the bummers constitute the ruling element in the Democratic party to-day." If an honest confession is good for the soul, there is hope for the ultimate salvation of the *Enquirer* man.

THE grain capacity of the vessels that have wintered at Chicago is greater than ever before. This fact seems to indicate very low freights the coming summer by both rail and water. It is conceded that most of the wheat crop will go forward by lake.

HENDRICKS and THURMAN are already stripping for the Democratic Presidential struggle. Both of them intend to begin with the next session of Congress—and, by the way, the faro king, CHAMBERLAIN, purposes to try the virtue of the Democratic majority in that body at the same time.

THE exports from the port of New York amounted to $5,127,060 last week, against $4,751,438 for the corresponding week of last year, and $4,068,273 for the same week in 1874. This is the first time this year in which the weekly exports have exceeded those of 1874, and it constitutes another of the hopeful business signs of the hour.

SENATOR JOHNSON started off in his speech by promising not to indulge in personalities, and then proceeded to fill our his oration with nothing *but* personalities. He is nothing but a common scold, in politics, and it would do him good to treat him as they did female scolds in the old time—with an application of the ducking stool.

THE statement of a Conservative member of the Louisiana Legislature, published in New Orleans last Saturday, to the effect that at a special session of that body called by Governor WARMOTH on the tenth of December, 1872, a legitimate quorum canvassed the votes for Governor, and declared KELLOGG elected to that office, puts the matter in a decidedly new phase, which is all the more interesting because the official record shows it to be true.

WE ARE again approaching a season of dividends. On the 1st of April all the annual settlements among farmers in the Middle and New England States are made, while in May the Treasury will disburse a large amount for interest and principal of the public debt, and railway and other corporations also pay out freely for dividends and interest. All these various disbursements must be taken into account in considering the present and future financial and business outlook. All the signs presage a fresh industrial impetus.

THE Democratic prospect is not a whit more encouraging in New York than in Pennsylvania. The Troy *Press*, for instance, says that "it will be well for our leaders to recognize at once the fact which is potent to the underings, that the Democratic party is not yet out of the wood, and a few more grave blunders will lose it the next Presidency. Already the outlook is not nearly so good as it was three months ago." The capacity of the Democrats for making asses of themselves is unbounded. The New York Democrats, however, have an advantage in that respect, over ours, in that their Legislature sits at least a hundred days, while ours was allowed but seventy-three.

THE Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have voted down an amendment, offered by a Republican, to the JAMES-YOUNGER Amnesty bill, guaranteeing those outlaws "full protection in all rights of person and property so long as they shall quietly submit to all legal proceedings entitled or sustained against them in the courts for any offenses with the commission of which they may stand charged since the termination of the war." Nothing less than a guaranty of complete immunity for these infamous wretches from the legal restraints and punishment due their unnumberless atrocities and crimes, would satisfy the demands of these precious Democratic lawmakers. Nice people, they, to be intrusted with the peace and prosperity of a great Commonwealth!

SENATOR LORD, who is one of the Canal Ring attacked by Governor TILDEN in his late message to the New York Legislature, says, as an offset, that TILDEN has boasted of having bought up the New York city press. As the New York newspapers, with other two honorable exceptions, never take sides on such questions unless paid for it, the allegation of the Democratic Senator from Rochester is probably true; but how does that help the Canal Ring? It does not prove LORD to be honest to say that TILDEN has bought up the New York press, but it *does* prove that both the Democratic factions are corrupt, and that fact, together with the fight which is now going on between them, leads the public to believe that, these rogues having fallen out, honesty will soon get its due.

THE New York *Express* calls upon the Government to lift "the Federal burdens" from the Southern States, and says: "In the reconstructed States like Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas, the rebound has been felt already." In what manner? Virginia cannot pay its debts; production in Georgia, as the testimony of BEN. HILL, is declining; North Carolina drifts toward repudiation, and Tennessee is squinting in the same direction; while, as for Texas, the following extract from the San Antonio *Express* will sufficiently indicate the nature of the "rebound" that has taken place there since the accession of the Democrats to power:

"During Governor Davis's administration over one thousand miles of railroad were built. Millions were added to the wealth of the State, and we had public schools. State police, law and order, and during four years did not make as much debt as Coke has made in seven months. The school houses are now closed, and a desperado shoots down a police on the pavement near the Governor's mansion—perhaps to please Coke, as it made him glad when the policeman was shot in cold blood at Waco."

THE prediction of Professor TICE, of St. Louis, in a paper on meteorological cycles, published in the St. Louis *Democrat* in the early part of last month, to the effect that our earth and the Sun would approximate to be influenced by the then approaching equinox of Venus, which would occur on or about the 5th of March, and that during the perturbation we should have "heavy rains, fierce gales, possibly tornadoes, and probably earthquakes, especially in earthquake countries," has been singularly verified by the actual facts. Two shocks of an earthquake have been felt in Tennessee, one in California, and a dreadful one in Mexico; tornadoes of the most destructive character have swept over different parts of the country; gales and shipwrecks are reported from all directions, and there has hardly been a day during the month that a snow or rain storm has not prevailed in some locality or other in the continent. The extraordinary character of these phenomena is indisputable. The question is, are they the sequences of a special physical cause, as Professor TICE maintains, and can they be foretold so far in advance of their occurrence, and with such clear particularity, as he contends? It is a subject worthy of close investigation by scientists.

THE Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia has refused the injunction, asked for by a number of citizens, restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from establishing an extensive abattoir and stock yard in West Philadelphia. The petitioners contended that the proposed establishment was likely to become a public nuisance; while the Court took the ground that there was no direct affirmative proof that the nuisance would be unavoidable, and that on the contrary the defendants had submitted evidence to show that these things which the complainants apprehended would entirely be obviated. The Court, therefore, considered the mere apprehension to be no cause for an injunction, but it declared that what the defendants now affirm they must hereafter conform to, and upon this good faith their case must always depend, for the Court will always hold them to it. Hence the Court will retain control of the case, and if the establishment ultimately becomes a nuisance it will be abated. The Court, therefore, while refusing to grant the special injunction applied for, will yet withhold a final order upon the the application until plans of the work and an abstract be filed by defendants in court and approved by the latter, after hearing both sides, if a hearing be desirable.

THE message of Governor TILDEN to the New York Legislature upon the subject of the canals of that State affords an illustration of two facts upon which we have hitherto commented. The first is that the public works, so long as they remain in the hands of the State, are demoralizing and corrupting to an extent which cannot be expressed in words; and the second is, that the State of New York cannot keep up a competition with the railroads for the carrying trade without taxing the people enormously to pay the losses annually entailed by this ruinous competition.

The canals of New York are managed by a clique of operators known in that State as "the Canal Ring." As at present constituted it consists of the leading Democratic politicians of that Commonwealth, *not*, however, including Governor TILDEN and his personal followers, and they manage them for their own personal and political benefit. Governor TILDEN shows that, within a given period, the revenues of the canals, some fifteen millions, together with fifteen millions additional raised by taxation from the people, have been squandered by this clique, nominally to keep up the canals, but really to keep up themselves, maintain their hold upon political power, and feather their own nests.

The conclusion is easily told. The entire concern is rotten with corruption, and as long as it is permitted to continue it will demoralize the public mind and breed festering sores upon the body politic. A son of JARVIS LORD, one of the State Senators, has a contract for repairs at a nominal sum, under which he has drawn a sum three times the amount of his contract, for extras, and the list of parties interested in these contracts embraces many members of both Houses of the Legislature and their friends.

It is the old story over, of what we went through in Pennsylvania under our system of public works, and it shows that corruption is inseparable from all such undertakings. We were glad to get rid of our canals, at any price, solely because of their corrupting influence, and if Governor TILDEN labors till doomsday in trying schemes of reform, he will quit without accomplishing anything. The only way to cure that dog is to cut his tail off close behind his ears.

The other fact demonstrated by this message is an instructive one. It is that the State cannot keep up a competition in the carrying trade without taxing herself for the losses incurred in such competition. The New York and Erie and the New York Central roads enter into a direct competition with the New York canals, at Buffalo, for the trade centering there from the West; and the consequence is that the rates of tolls have been reduced upon the canals until they no longer pay the cost of keeping the public works in order. To raise the tolls is to drive off trade; and the remaining alternative is to supply the deficiency by taxation. The State of New York is thus placed in the position of having to nurture a body of political leeches, to run her canals, who suck up all the blood in her body, and the people are taxed to the extent of millions annually for the purpose of keeping up the supply.

In view of the corruption which it works, the enormous cost of keeping it up, the people of New York may well stop to inquire whether this plan of maintaining a system of public works is worth what it costs. Their State pride will probably prompt them to hold on to it yet awhile: but the people of other States and of the nation at large should heed the warning it gives, and prevent the United States from getting entangled in any such enterprise.

THE New York *Times*, in one of its late issues, calls attention in a calm and well-considered article, to the demand of the Catholic clergy of that city for a share of the general school fund to support the parochial schools they have been instrumental in building up.

For years past the clergy referred to have been working quietly to obtain schoolhouses for educating the Catholic youth of that city, and now that they have secured school accommodations sufficient for their present wants, they turn to the Board of School Controllers and say: "Gentlemen, we have provided school accommodations for 50,000 children, and the teaching necessary for their instruction. we are prepared to teach them all that they can learn in the public schools, and if we teach them Catholicism besides, that is a matter which does not concern you. We shall give them as complete an education as you can; and all we ask of you is that you pay us what it would cost you, under your system, to educate that number of children."

Very plausibly put, but very deceptive, for all that. It is a plea not simply for the education of 50,000 Catholic children, but for their education in sectarian schools. It is an attempt to build up and maintain religious schools at the public expense; and if the plea is responded to favorably, must end in the destruction of the public schools altogether. Every church of every other denomination would soon have a parochial school-house attached, and education, instead of being free, would be exclusively sectarian and under partisan religious control.

The Public School Board of New York has as yet given no answer to this appeal; but it can, in all fairness, give but one answer to it, and that is—"The Public Schools, as maintained by us, are free to all, and teach what is recognized by all as desirable. If you want your children educated, they are open to you at all times; and if you want to teach them anything that we cannot undertake to teach without giving offense to others, you must do it yourselves without aid from us. The public funds given to us for educational purposes, are contributed by all, for the benefit of all: and we must use them in teaching such things only as are acceptable to all." If they give any other answer they will bring on a fight that will either wipe them out, or will end in destroying the public school system.

WE NOTICE in the Philadelphia and New York papers a tendency to lessen the enormity of the offense of LANDIS, in shooting CARRUTH, the Vineland editor. They do not pretend to justify the shooting; but then, they say that CARRUTH was a low blackguard; that he indulged in personal abuse of LANDIS and made public reference to his domestic affairs, and that, altogether, he was a local nuisance, whom it was little harm to abate. In this way they make out that LANDIS had a great provocation to the act, in the personal assaults made upon him by the editor, and therefore his offense is a modified one, worthy of some punishment, but not of much. The sympathy of the Eastern press, generally, is thus with the murderer, and not with the victim of his rage.

If this view of the proper method of treating editorial libelers and busybodies is to prevail, there must soon be many vacancies in the staff of the New York *Herald*, *Sun*, *Tribune* and many other papers that live solely by their personalities and indulgence in petty tattle about the private affairs of public men. The press, as at present conducted, should be the last to invite this method of retaliation for newspaper provocations.

The law has long ago settled the principle that no amount of provocation will justify a murder. A man may take life in self-defense, when pressed into a corner and unable to escape; but in no other instance, no matter what the provocation. The shooting of CARRUTH was simply an attempt at murder; and the fact that he had libeled the murderer neither justifies nor mitigates the offense.

We do not know what the libel laws of New Jersey are; but this case affords a new proof of the wisdom of the old common law on that subject, which punished as a libel anything, whether true or false, which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and punished it simply because it might have that effect. The breach of the peace in this LANDIS case is an instance of what a libel may provoke; and where the laws are equal to the protection of the public against such libels, and are administered so as to be a terror to evildoers, a breach of the peace seldom follows the provocation. At any rate, it is the part of wisdom to adhere to the common law and so provide an adequate remedy against those who abuse their editorial position by a resort to personal defamation.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* sees fit to characterize our recent statement that "the people of North Carolina are presently to be called upon to vote upon the question of a State Convention, the only excuse for the assembling of which is to be found in the desire of the Democratic leaders of the South to return to the proscriptive constitutional forms which prevailed before the war," as a "falsehood." We do not care to bandy epithets with that paper, but it is a fact that the Convention has been authorized to assemble, and it is also a fact that the motive which underlies the call for it is based on direct antagonism to the results of the war. We commend to the reflection of the *Avalanche* the frank concession of the Democratic Raleigh *News* that the authors and promoters of the scheme "admit a certain degree of recognition of the idea that the State is supreme," and its assertion, in their behalf, that "the South was never a violator of the Constitution,' and that "her fidelity was her ruin." The Democratic tar-heels claim that the reconstruction Constitution had not the sanction of a free people, having been framed in obedience to "military orders." If this does not signify that instead of accepting the conclusions of the war in good faith, and proceeding to keep inviolate the pledges made in consequence of those conclusions, the Democratic leaders hold those pledges to be null and void because they were the result of "military orders," then the English language has lost its meaning.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The South Carolinians call Chamberlain their Cato. He is a Republican.

White, which is not a color, will be the fashionable color next summer.

Advertising is to the business man what breath is to the body. You *must* breathe or die.

Matchett is the significant name of a Missouri preacher who does many a good job of marrying.

The son of a former Governor of Iceland, named Bjornson, is teaching a country school in Michigan.

Seventy-six inches of snow have fallen in the northern part of Michigan since the beginning of the year.

"Virtue is its own reward." Monday's New York *Herald* had sixty-seven columns of advertisements.

The balmy breath of spring would be very buoyant and beautiful, if it hadn't such a strong flavor of icicles.

"An experimental concentration of troops" is the French for getting a good ready to strike back at Germany.

It is with the *Post* as with a narrow-necked bottle; the less it has in it the more noise it makes in pouring it out.

The Ben Wade movement in Ohio is gathering such momentum from day to day, that it promises to become irresistible.

As a consequence of poor houses, Donald McKay and his Warm Spring Indians have finally landed in a Massachusetts poor house.

The Democrats say they are sure of means enough to warrant them in starting that proposed national organ at Washington this spring.

Cheering. The exports from Boston since the beginning of the year have been nineteen per cent. larger than for the same period last year.

Says the Leavenworth *Times*: "Let us stop begging, complaining and swearing." This is good advice, and the sooner Kansas heeds it the better.

Some Assam bandits have been massacreing an English surveying party, and now the British lion is going to show them Assample of its teeth.

The Democratic Illinois Legislature has capped the climax of meanness by defeating a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars in aid of the Centennial.

Memphis is all swelled up with pride and vanity because Marseilles, Lyons and Paris have invited that city to enter into commercial relations with them.

Shameful. There are a large number of young boys in the Texas penitentiary, there being no house of correction or other reformatory institution in the State.

Paris has 15,000 laundresses, whose receipts aggregate sixty million francs a year—fifty million for rough work, and ten for getting up muslin and fine linen.

Worthy of imitation. The Nevada Legislature has passed a law providing that all sheriffs and constables in unincorporated towns should be *ex-officio* fire wardens.

A wise regulation. Under the new Japanese patent law the duration of a patent is regulated by the value of the invention, and ranges in length from seven to fifteen years.

In answer to a correspondent we state that the reason why Cardinals wear red hats, is the same that makes millers wear white ones, namely, to keep their heads warm.

The newest plan for steamship locomotion is to provide screw propellers at each end of the vessel. One of them is thus constantly in the water, no matter how rough it may be.

A hopeful member of the Democracy was heard to remark yesterday: "When we get in, in '76, you'll see better weather. We'll tip old Myers out with the rest of the gang."

Growing safer. The percentage of losses to the whole number of sailing vessels in the world was 3.58 to the hundred in 1874, against 4.72 in 1873; and for steamers 3.41 against 5.62.

There will be two moons in August this year, one on the 1st and the other on the 30th of the month. This is an unusual occurrence, not having taken place before since about 1858.

New York city promises to be the theater of a heated contest over the public school system. It is not only the largest city but has the most conglomerate population in the country.

Andy Johnson shot himself off in the Senate exactly seven years from the day on which the initial proceedings for his impeachment as President of the United States began in that body.

It is not true, as stated in some quarters, that the Sioux Treaty was never ratified. It was affirmed by the Senate April 29, 1868, and was proclaimed by President Johnson February 24, 1869.

The venerable Madame Bonaparte has been seriously ill in Baltimore, but there are hopes of her entire restoration to health. She seems confident that she will celebrate her 106th birthday.

This has been a bad winter for Christian actresses; Rousby is sick in Chicago, Soldene is ill in St. Louis, Kellogg is down in Boston, and Neilson is producing physicians' certificates all over the country.

Not a bad idea. Yale College has provided a special course of study in the law department for those who do not intend to practice law, but wish to obtain a knowledge of its principles as applied to business in general.

PERSONAL.

Don't you flatter yourself that Mrs. Beecher is sitting there all this time to sustain her husband. She is after the facts.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris has gone to Cornell University, New York, to see her younger brother, who is an under-graduate there.

Ell Crozier, an ancient citizen of Delaware, swore thirty-one years ago to wear the hat he then wore until Henry Clay should sit in the Presidental chair. The venerable beaver still crowns his wrinkled brow.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is traveling through the South with his family in his special car "Maryland," which is transferred from road to road as the railroad king desires.

Two men, who had not seen each other for seventy years, met in West Newbury, Mass., the other day. In their palmy days they had belonged to the same militia company, and the meeting must have been extremely touching.

Teaching the young idea how to hang. At a recent execution of a murderer in Maryland the sheriff shouted just before the fatal swing: "There is a good many little boys and girls here, and you big people must all fall back against the fence and let the little ones come up round the gallows so as they can see."

Gangero, the famous Japanese juggler, is the happy father of the first Japanese baby born in America. It is a boy pagan, and was born in Des Moines four months ago, during a visit of the troupe to that capital, and the Des Moinese know now why Mrs. Gangero did not perform on that occasion. The baby is struggling through life under the name of Inghapasanah, and the ladies of Des Moines have petitioned Gangero to let them give it a new name.

The following is a literal copy of an Irish schoolmaster's circular: "Mr. D. O'Dowd, from Trinity College, Dublin, begs leave most respectfully to announce to the mail and femail branches of both sexes that he has opened a Classical Academy, where he teaches all branches of perlite learning on the plan never before practised. Perspectives of his sistum may be add by drooping a line to me. Notey, beney, I am a Home Scoler."

Prof. Ormond Stone, of the United States Naval Observatory, has resigned his position, to accept that of Superintendent of the Cincinnati observatory, to which he was recently unanimously elected. Though quite young and very unassuming, he is recognized by those qualified to judge as one of the ablest mathematicians for his years in the country. He has been connected with the National Observatory for many years.

STATE NEWS.

Hay is ten dollars a ton in Potter county.

The postoffice at Gilbertsville, Montgomery county, was burned on Saturday.

There passed over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, last week, 518 cars of oil.

No lumber rafts are expected down the Susquehanna before the middle of April.

Father Toner, of Towanda, is spoken of as the Bishop of the new See of Reading.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawes fell down a stairway at Shamokin on the 18th inst., and was killed.

There were 394 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—96 from diseases of the throat and lungs.

The Baltimore mine, near Wilkesbarre, caved in last week and twenty coal cars were swallowed up.

A black bass was caught while swimming in the kitchen of a house in Marietta during the recent flood.

An eagle was killed in Cherry township, Sullivan county, the other day, which measured five feet across the wings.

A Schuylkill county man worked for several days after having had his arm broken, before discovering what ailed him.

A son of Henry T. Downs, of the Cold Spring Fishery, was drowned in the creek near Laddsburgh, Bradford county, on Tuesday last.

It don't pay to steal newspapers in Scranton. A man cribbed one from his neighbor's door, the other morning, and was committed to prison.

Robert Curran, of Scranton, went into a saloon, took a drink and a chair, and began to sing a song, when death came along with his sickle and instantly cut down Curran.

Towanda contemplates water works. A gentleman representing a company that has been engaged in building such, is there in consultation with the borough council in relation thereto.

The Meadville *Republican* man gushes thus: The soft, silky robe of tranquility has settled over the community, the cup of folly and intemperance has been broken, and the leaf of the police court docket is dusty.

The Philadelphia newspaper have rarely been so crowded with advertisements—particularly of the dry goods houses—as at present. It indicates a determination to make business active there, and that is the best way to go about it.

Questionable economy: A Manayunk man drinks forty glasses of beer per day, and pleads economy as his excuse. He says after he has put away the tenth glass, the beer seller makes a reduction of one cent per glass on the other thirty.—*Norristown Herald*.

Mr. Peter Mengas, of Lewis township, Northumberland county, has on his farm a very large white oak tree. A few days ago he sold the tree for one hundred dollars, cash in hand, to the Bloomsburg Iron Company, with privilege to cut any time within fifteen years.

Mr. Henry Geist, of Point township, Northumberland county, produced from three cows, of ordinary grade, in thirteen weeks, between December 4th and February 27th, last past, the extraordinary amount of 292½ pounds of butter, or about twenty-one pounds per week.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth Ministerium of Pennsylvania of the Lutheran Church, will meet at Norristown on Trinity Sunday, May 23d. At this meeting it is expected the final arrangements will be made by which Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, will be transferred to an entire jurisdiction of the Synod, and the entire Board of Managers be elected by the Synod for the first time.

Mr. Frederick Kreiser, of Jackson township, Lebanon county, is between eighty-four and eighty-five years of age. His wife is eighty-two years of age and still able to perform her household duties. They had eight children, four of whom are still living, thirty-seven grand-children and ninety-five great-grand-children. His oldest son Henry is sixty-five years of age and his wife fifty-four. All of them are in good health and able to attend to their part in the daily walks of life.

The Reading *Times* has discovered that nimble old lady again: Mrs. Mary Koch, widow of Jacob Koch, aged seventy-eight years on the 11th inst., residing with her son-in-law, Mr. John Winters, at No. 812 Chestnut street, is the fortunate possessor of quilts of the finest workmanship and most elaborate designs. She works with the needle at this pleasant task and is very fond of dancing. She sometimes lays her work by and will dance a minuet with much grace.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the death of thirteen persons—three men and ten women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mary Murdna, aged 80 years; Mrs. M. A. Taylor, 81; Miles Murphy, 82; Daniel Paul, 83; Charles White, 84; Catharine Hoffner, 86; Catharine Rinehouse, 86; Mary Plummer, 87; Margaret Christian, 88; Sarah McLaughlin, 88; Catharine Huckel, 88; Anne Vail, 92, and Ann Snyder, 98.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says; Mrs. Israel Fegely, of Longswamp township, this county, near Shamrock station, on the East Penn Railroad, brought a water lily into the house last-fall, to prevent it from freezing during the cold weather. In one of the leaves of the lily, says the *Post*, a tree-frog had seated himself and was taken into the house with the flower. During pleasant weather the tree-frog would be in himself or on the flower ledge, and when it became cold would return to his old quarters in the lily. It sometimes goes into adjoining rooms, but always comes back to its pigeon on the lily stalk. The frog is so tame that it will sit on Mr. Fegely's hand. How it manages to subsist is a mystery, for it is furnished with no food. Here is something to puzzle the brains of the naturalists.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The La Belle glass works, at Bridgeport, O., has been put at work to the full extent of its capacity.

Work is to be resumed on the Brooklyn tower and anchorage of the East river bridge this week, weather permitting.

Mansfield, O., will probably have some flint glass works erected at no distant day. The matter is being vigorously agitated.

A pail and tub factory is about to be started at Warren, Pa.; $25,000, the amount necessary to insure its erection, has been nearly all subscribed.

The journeymen carpenters in Easton, Pa., are to have from $2 50 to $2 75 per day during the coming season; painters, $2 25; bricklayers, $2 75 to $3 00.

The Brookville, Pa., *Jeffersonian* says the Wilcox Lumber Company have completed a contract for furnishing the Centennial buildings with five millions feet of lumber.

Butcher & Gibbs, agricultural implement manufacturers of Canton, O., are sending plows to Germany which are fast making a reputation for them in that country.

The Newark, O., *American* says the Baltimore and Ohio shops are doing a rushing business, and are compelled to increase their already large force, this spring, about six thousand hands.

The painters' strike in New York city continues, with very faint prospects of success for the strikers. The unemployed in that city of this craft willingly work at the wages and hours offered.

There is some prospect that the Ashland, O., Machine Works will be moved from that place to a new town in Illinois, whose citizens are holding out strong inducements to the proprietors to make the change.

The project of building a rolling mill at some point near Fairport, Lake county, O., is being pushed forward by those interested, and at present it seems to be certain that the enterprise will be successfully established during the coming season.

That strikes are disastrous to the working classes has been fully exemplified at Fall River. The employees have lost $90,000 in wages, and $10,000 have been contributed to their support by trades unions. The suspension of work has not proved to the disadvantage of the mill owners, and there would have been no strike if a little practical common sense had prevailed.

The Otis Iron and Steel Company, of Cleveland, are making steel boiler plate which will stand the extraordinary tensile strain of 166,000 pounds to the square inch, without fracture. It can be doubled folded and hammered without breaking the fibrin on the angle, and will yet retain the firmness of a mass of cast metal, under any broad face test.

Recent corporations in Ohio, with their capital stock: The Walnut Building Association No. 1 Cincinnati, $212,500; Mercer and Auglaize County Operative Association, St. Mary's, $5,000; Queen of the West Building Association, Cincinnati, $800,000; Ashland Fork Manufacturing Company, of $1,000; First National Mining Company, of Rush Valley, Cleveland, $40,000; Park Place Land and Building Association, of Cincinnati, $200,000; Springfield Engine Company, of Springfield, $100,000; Central Railway Construction Company, of New Lexington, $2,000,000; Cleveland Scale Company, $25,000.

The following is a list of furnaces in Lancaster county, Pa., with the daily producing capacity, of each, viz.: Chestnut Hill furnaces, Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company, Columbia; three stacks, Chiques furnaces, E. Haldeman & Co., Chiques; two stacks, 15x12 and 45x13; built in 1845 and 1854, Conestoga furnace, Thomas & Peacock, Lancaster; one stack, 38x10; built in 1846; weekly capacity, 110 tons. Musselman furnace, H. Musselman & Sons, Marietta; one stack, 40x13; daily capacity, 20 tons. Kauffman furnace, C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; one stack, 36x12½; built in 1855. Donegal furnace, Benson & Cottrell, Marietta, addressed at Columbia; one stack, 36x12; built in 1845; daily yield, 16 tons. Marietta furnaces, H. M. Watts & Sons, Marietta; two stacks, 45x12 and 47x12; built in 1849 and 1869. St. Charles furnace, C. R. Grubb & Son, Columbia; two stacks, 39x11 and 41x15; built in 1845 and 1853. The smaller stack was formerly called Henry Clay furnace. Safe Harbor furnace, Safe Harbor Iron Company, Samuel M. Wright, superintendent, Safe Harbor; one stack, 45x14; built in 1848; annual capacity, 8,000 tons; not in blast since 1866; not to be put in operation until the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, now being made, is completed. The Aurora furnace, belonging to the Wrightsville Iron Company, is situated at Wrightsville, York county, one stack, 38x14; built in 1867.

Civil Rights and More.

The Waterbury (Connecticut) *American* says: "A colored man of this city made bold last night to attend both of the masquerades. His ebony complexion was completely hidden from view behind a mask, and he apparently greatly enjoyed himself, keeping step to the music of a dreamy waltz or a lively polka with the 'belt of the ball.' As he was a good dancer he did not lack for partners; but it was well that 'ignorance was bliss,' for Civil Rights cannot compel a young lady to dance unless she chooses."

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Evening Express* calls the Prohibition movement a "tender to the Democratic party for roping innocent and green Republicans."

An Important Fact.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz., that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptoms, instead of removing them. The Bitters, on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulence, nausea, headache and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

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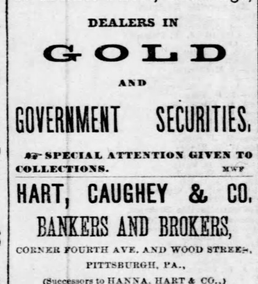

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CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED. Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice, Sweet Cider that will keep sweet, Cider Vinegar (3 years old).

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1875.

Notwithstanding the severe effects of the depression of business on the railroad interests, resulting in the default of a large number of new roads in paying the interest on their bonds, the established lines of the country present a favorable showing for 1874 as compared with 1873. The iron trade and the mechanical trades that supply the roads with machinery, rolling stock and motive power, have been depressed to an extraordinary degree, yet this very depression has worked favorably to the roads that have been able to take advantage of the low prices, many of which have taken aduantage of the temporary cheapness to make outlays that might otherwise have been delayed.

The *Railroad Gazette* compiles from the annual reports published the following figures of the leading companies as to gross earnings and operating expenses, for the last fiscal year, and compares them with the corresponding items of the year previous:

	Gross earnings.		Operating expenses.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Phila. & Erie [a]	$ 3,308,512	$ 3,331,529	$ 2,201,151	$ 2,250,958
Boston & Maine.	2,421,799	2,300,093	1,543,882	1,612,027
N. Y. & H. R	31,059,336	29,126,841	18,383,297	17,641,987
N. Y. Hav. & Eastern R. R.	4,992,675	4,701,238	2,604,713	2,854,264
Pa. R. R. Penn. [b]	2,971,815	2,121,728	1,998,982	1,686,697
Union Pac. [c]	10,550,880	10,396,102	4,652,314	4,974,861
Cent. Pac.	14,223,227	13,876,373	8,787,025	8,703,601
Total	$107,675,227	$103,976,208	$65,654,713	$69,910,392

Although the rates for freight have been lower this year than they were last, the gross earnings show a light increase, and the economy of management is strikingly shown in a reduction of about five per cent. in the operating expenses.

The net earnings of the roads above given, were in

1874	$41,416,569
1873	39,393,016
Increase	$ 4,444,463

The net earnings of these roads instead of showing a reduction from the effects of the panic, exhibit an increase of twelve per cent.

Railway temporary loans have been out of favor with capitalists, so that the roads have been compelled to largely reduce their floating debts, and there is little doubt that when we get the full report of the year 1874, from Poor's Manual, it will be found that the aggregate are in much better condition in this regard than they were at the close of 1873.

—There are eleven Western railway bankrupts and their affairs now in the hands of receivers. Their aggregate length is 2,116 miles. The shortest of them is 42 and the longest 582 miles long. Comparing by mileage, the list represents one-third of the railroads in the state of Illinois, and the companies named in it are said to be "utterly insolvent: their entire capital stock and unpreferred debts are wholly wiped out of existence." In fact of this fact, the Western movement to allow higher freight charges is not any to soon.

—McCulloch & Co., London, explain through the *Times* of that city a scheme for raising £550,000 in England, secured by mortgage on real estate in New York valued at £1,000,000. The loan is for ten years, when the mortgage matures. One of the features of the proposition is a singing fund, which is most unusual in a real estate mortgage. The rate of interest is not stated, though we presume it is low, the loan being for but half the value of the property, and that further secured by a sinking fund.

—A New York letter states that:

"A company has been formed to do for the law what the telegraph does for brokers and bankers. A machine is to be put in every law office in the city, and everything transpiring in the courts is to be transmitted, as the sale of stocks is now to all the brick and financial institutions of the city. A lawyer will not have to run to court to know what cases are on trial, what judgments are rendered or what legal transaction takes place in the courts. A lawyer is to be satisfied in the court house, and every department of jurisprudence is to be represented therein. Everything initiated will go over the wires as stocks now do. The arrangement will include all this is done in the March 1st. Rulings, every judgment and levy, every mortgage and attachment; every case tried, from the Justices Court up to the Supreme; with every verdict and every disagreement. The putting up of the instruments is to cost about $250 each. If the plan is carried out it will make an entire revolution in the office practic of law in the city."

—The banks of this city will be closed on Friday next, and all paper maturing that day must be paid on the day preceding.

BANKERS & BROKERS, } OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, 72 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our stock market opened very strong, with early indications that Pacific Mail was being largely purchased. Later, when it was announced that Jay Gould had retired, and rumor placed Mr. Huntingdon, of the Central Pacific Railroad, in his place, there was a rush to buy the stock, supposing that the coalition between Pacific Mail and Union Pacific had been supplemented by an arrangement with the Central Pacific. This also had its effect upon Union Pacific, that stock being taken in large blocks. Northwestern was the exception to the bull feeling pervading the market and it is thought was rather heavy by large sales of Mr. Gould's stock, and this to enable him to manage the manipulations of Pacific Mail and Western Union preferred. Rumor also has it that Mr. Drew on finding this out came down upon the "bears" and demoralize the other market. Western Union has been in good demand, yielding with the other markets, at the close. Lake Shore has been strong and gives evidences of going higher. We should not be surprised to see the market react to-morrow, but at any material decline would vise purchase, especially Lake Shore and Pacific Mail.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 100 Smithfield street:

Pitts. Fire Insurance Company	$151 00
Enterprise Insurance Company ($25 00 paid in)	27 00
Ewalt street bridge	30 00

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 23, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116¼	116¼	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞			12⅞
U. S. 5's, 1881	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			11⅝
5-20's, 1865	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			11⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	11⅞	11⅞	12			11⅞
5-20's, 1867	12	12	12			12
5-20's, 1867, registered						
5-20's, 1868	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞			11⅞
10-40's, coupons	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			11⅝
10-40's, registered	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			11⅝
New 5 per cents	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			11⅝
Western Union Tel.	77¼	77¼	77¼			77¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Panama		114⅞	114⅞			114⅞
Adams Express	93½	93½	94			94
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s	87	87	87			87
American Express	63½	63½	63¾			63¾
United States	59¾	59¾	59¾			59¾
New York Central	100½	100½	100¾			100¾
Erie	26¾	27	26¾			26¾
Michigan Central	75¾	75¾	75¾			75¾
Michigan Southern	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½			93½
Chicago & Northw'n	44¾	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Do preferred		64	64			64
Rock Island	105⅝	106	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
St. Paul, common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	56	56	56			56
Wabash, common	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝			13⅝
Fort Wayne	127	127	127			127
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝			28⅝
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾	94			94
Hannibal & St. Joe.	10¾	10¾	10¾			10¾
Do preferred	25¾	25¾	25¾			25¾
C. C. & I. C.	5	5⅛	5⅛			5⅛
Tennessee, old			65			65
Tennessee, new			65			65
South Carolinas, Ap.			29			29
South Carolinas, July			29			29
Missouri 6's	97¼	97¼	97¼			97¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	.....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	19⅞	.....
Reading, sales	37½	.....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, ex-dl.	131	.....
Oil Creek & Allegheny	11½	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63½	64
Allegheny Valley, sales	22¾	.....
Central Transportation Co	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Co	54½	55
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b	77¼	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

The market yesterday showed a moderate degree of activity, without much change in prices. Provisions are firm and tending upward; others are materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,210
Wheat, bus	425
Rye, bus	1,305
Butter, pkgs	63
Bacon, lbs	89
Hay, bales	1,175

The following quotations are prices current in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON CHANGE.—The attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning was quite large. Transactions were not very active, but a fair amount of sales were made. We note the following:

100 barrels flour	$ 5 25
3 cars car corn, prime yellow, on track	75
3 cars shelled corn, yellow	75
3 cars shelled corn, high mixed, on t'k	72
1 car white oats	63½
1 car mixed oats	59
1 car Youghiogheny cement	1 60
1 car timothy hay	$25 00
25 barrels apples, @ $	7½

GRAIN—We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 26@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 24@1 25; amber do at $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active. We quote shelled at 72@73c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low mixed; in store, 68c. Rye steady at 77@78c per bushel for yellow; 72@74c for mixed. Oats are steady, and fairly active at 62@65c per bushel for prime white; mixed 63@64c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 20@1 25 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 75@3 00 per bushel. Flaxseed unchanged and nominal at $1 50@1 60 per bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues buoyant and jobbers have advanced quotations, conforming with the recent sharp advances in the West. Trade continues fair, and seems to be increasing, with good prospects for the future.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9½c per lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½@14c per lb. Sugared sweet hams at 16½c per lb. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef in sets 14@14½c; do pieces 12½c per lb.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime kettle rendered at 11½@12c per lb; choice leaf do at 10½c per lb. Breakfast bacon shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib 11@11½c; clear rib sides 12½@13c; clear 12½@13c. Hams 14@15c. Lard steady at 14@14½c. Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum—crude nominally 7½@7½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 15

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm at $1 10@1 15. Corn dull at 66c. Oats firm at 50@52c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 22c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Cloverseed firm at 11@11½c. Pork quiet at $21 00. Lard quiet; steam 14c; kettle 14½c. Bacon—sides—shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11½@11¾c; clear 12¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7½@10½@11¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 15.

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Commercial Produce.

APPLES—The market continues easy. We quote choice at $2 75@3 00 per bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

POTATOES—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c per gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is depressed, and the demand is not up to the offerings. We quote extra choice yellow at 25@27c; but most of the offerings were at 20@23c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

CHEESE—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 34@35c per lb, in round lots; sales in a job. bing way are made at 36@37c per lb.

GREASE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 6@6½c per lb for brown; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 17@18c per lb.

HONEY—Is in moderate demand. We quote strictly fresh at 21@22c per doz.

TOBACCO—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, per lb, 85@90c; mixed lots, 60@70c; in a jobbing way, No. 2, per lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c per lb in a job. bing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and sold at 14c per lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs at $1 30 in barrels at $1 25.

POTATOES—The market is about steady and while the supply is large, quotations are fully as ably well maintained. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 00@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless $1 05@1 10; other grades 90@95c. Sales on track were moderately active at 90c per bushel for peachblows; 85@90c for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand and prices are steady. Quotations: at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVED FRUIT—Peaches are quoted dried apples at 7½@8c per lb; dried blackberries are scarce at 11@12c per lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9½c per lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@ 30c per lb for clover; buckwheat from 20@25c per lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $5 00 per bbl; $3 00 per half barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is moderately active; quote able at $2 90@3 00 per bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed is quiet and nominal at $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Barley—demand good at full prices. No. 1, $1 00 spot; $1 00¼@1 01 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm at $8 50@9 00. Pork dull and nominal; $19 87½@19 90 spot; $19 90 seller April; $20 10 seller May. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 13.82½c spot or April; 14c seller May. Bulkmeats—demand fair but not quotably higher.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at $1 15@1 16.

LATEST.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was higher; 94¼c April; 98¾c May. Lard 13.80c April. Others str

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.
The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.098	18.0	84	Calm	.....	Foggy.
2 P.M..	30.280	36.0	55	S. E.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M..	30.110	30.5	58	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....30.429 Highest thermom.. 39
Mean thermometer.. 31.7 Lowest thermom.. 18
Rainfall..... 0.00

Lecture.

Thursday evening Rev. S. F. Scovel will deliver a lecture, at the Pennsylvania Female College, on "Peeps at Northern Europe." The tickets of admission will be sold at fifty cents, and the proceeds will be donated to the musical fund of the college.

A "Spell" Between Teachers and Editors.

A champion spelling match is being arranged between the teachers of this vicinity and the members of the city press, to come off early in April, at Library Hall. The proceeds are to be donated to the Ladies' Relief Society. The contest would doubtless attract an immense audience, and there would be good fun and plenty of it. Let the match proceed by all means.

Limited Damages Unconstitutional.

The State Supreme Court, in the case of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, vs. Cooke, from Luzerne county, has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and held that a person injured personally, by the negligence of a railroad company, may recover more than $5,000 damages. The court thus throws aside the act of Assembly limiting the amount of damages recoverable in such cases against railway companies.

City Assessor.

We understand that Robert Arthurs, President of the Fifth National Bank, is a candidate for the office of City Assessor, to be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. A petition requesting this appointment, is in circulation and has been signed by a large number of the prominent tax-payers and property holders of the city. Mr. Arthurs is a gentleman of large wealth, a member of the bar of this city and fully conversant with the value of real estate. If appointed, he will bring to the office a matured and impartial judgment, which will command the confidence of the public.

The Temperance Cause.

The Temperance Alliance met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. Rev. Andrews made a short address, in which he claimed that the cause would only succeed by moral influence, not by law. As slavery was abolished by force of public opinion, with God's help, so would intemperance be banished.

Mr. Rabe made a short address urging preparations for the approaching National Convention to be held in this city. Reports of meetings were heard, after which the Alliance adjourned.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

The annual County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Fourth Ward School House, Allegheny, beginning Monday, March 29th, and ending Friday evening, April 2d. A very interesting programme has been made out, embracing some of the the most eminent educators in the country. Professor Fradenburgh, formerly of New York, now Principal of the State Normal School in Tioga county, Pa., Deputy State Superintendent Curry, Professor B. C. Jillson, Professor Andrew Burtt and others will be present during the week to give instruction. Two spelling contests, one for teachers on Monday, and the other for pupils on Tuesday, will be looked forward to with interest, inasmuch as a Webster's Dictionary, unabridged, will be presented to the best speller in each contest.

School directors, teachers and friends of education generally are invited to attend. d*

The "Speckled Trout" Case.

The case of the Commonwealth against Ira Hathaway, charged before Alderman Anderson, on oath of S. F. Bowden, with an infraction of that section of the game laws which provides "that no person shall kill or unlawfully have in his possession after the same has been killed, any trout or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, July and to the 15th day of August in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars," was continued till next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

It is the intention of the defendant in this case, should the magistrate give a decision against him, to appeal to the courts, with the view of ascertaining whether the section under which the information was drawn applies to fish imported from points outside the State. The decision on this point will be awaited with much anxiety by the fish dealers, for, if it should be held that they have no right to buy and sell trout imported from places beyond the limits of the State, their business will be seriously affected.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health of Pittsburgh, makes the following report, for the week ending March 20, 1875: There were 49 deaths. Of white persons 28 males, 19 females; and of colored persons 2 females. The causes of death were: Alcoholism, 2; accident by gun shot, 1; by railroad, 1; asthma, 2; asphyxia, 1; congestion of brain, 2; bronchitis, capillary, 1; cholera morbus, 1; curvature of liver, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; gastritis, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; harmaturia, 1; injury of knee joint, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 6; peritonitis, 1; rheumatism, 1; small-pox, 3; congenital syphilis, 1; spinal bifida, 1. Social Relations—Married, 13; single, 32; widows, 2; widowers 2. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 32; other parts of the United States, 6; Germany, 1; Ireland, 8; Italy, 1; other foreigners, 1. Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 3; from two to five, 4; from five to ten, 4; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 3, from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 3; from seventy to eighty, 2. Localities—City wards, 48; Orphan Asylum, 1.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardson's office yesterday.

Josiah F. Johnson to Allen Williams, March 1, 1875; 108 acres of land in Forward township..... $15,930

M. B. Brown to Samuel McPeak, February 16, 1874; two lots c. s. Washington avenue, Chartiers bo-ough, Samuel McPeak to D. L. McConnell, October 5, 1874; one of the above lots 60x120 feet..... 750

Julius Cayo to Adam Reineman, September 18, 1874, lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny, n. s. Lautner street, 21x80 feet..... 1,800

Samuel Hickey to J. P. Learn *et al.*, March 1, 1875; lot in Shousetown, borough, w. s. Mulberry alley, 30x70 feet..... 2,000

John Horn to John Born, March 13, 1874; two lots in Reserve township, each 21x125 feet, Sawmill plank road..... 1,150

S. F. Daum to W. F. Sheridan, March 20, 1874; lot on Wilkins avenue, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 167x124 feet..... 10

Wm. F. Sheridan to S. F. Daum, March 20, 1874, same lot..... 10

John Maclean to Susannah J. Shields, March 1, 1875; lot in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, Filbert street, 25x100 feet..... 2,850

George Cohen to John Maclean, March 1, 1875; same lot as above..... 2,850

George Cohen to Margaret and Bella Maclean, March 1, 1875; lot on Filbert street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 25x100 feet..... 900

Matilda Cadman, administratrix to James Orr, February 27, 1875; lot on Jalapa street, Allegheny, 45x120 feet..... 400

Wilkins Lenhart to James Mackintosh, April 1, 1874; lot in Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pine street, 30x150 feet..... 1,200

Robert Hawthorn to Samuel Shaner, January 28, 1875; lot in Bellevue borough, 40x117½ feet..... 1,000

Alex. Moore to Thomas Brown, March 13, 1875; two-thirds part of seven lots Moore's plan Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, Webster avenue..... Nominal

Peter J. Morgan to Mary A. McHugh, December 3, 1874; lot Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, Neville avenue 36x100 feet..... 1,000

John Scott to Jno. Scott Jr., November 14, 1872; 25 acres of land West Deer township..... 150

J. C. Patterson to Fred. Schroeder, February 8, 1875; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, Lilligow avenue, 100x20 feet..... 900

John Dalzell to Margaret George, December 31, 1874; lot 29 Howards plan, Dennys alley, Lawrenceville, 20x57 feet..... 25

Jno. Grayweiler Jr., to Jacob J. Speck February 27, 1875; two lots, seventh ward, Allegheny, Spring street, one lot 19x99 feet and one lot 18½x127 feet..... 330

Jno. Degelman to Henry Freesman, September 13, 1874; lot Second ward, Allegheny, Sampson street, 20x99 feet..... 1,000

THE WATER COMMITTEE

Regular Meeting—Water Extension—The Situation Discussed and Measures of Relief Suggested—Five Plugs for the South Side and Elsewhere—Minor Matters.

The Water Committee of Councils met last night, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair.

The sealed bids for furnishing coal for the Water Works were presented.

The Chairman said he was in doubt as to whether the committee had a right to open these bids. It was his impression that under a recent ordinance the matter was transferred to the Committee on City Property, which committee alone was empowered to open the bids and award the contract. The bids were laid over.

The chairman said an ordinance would be presented at the next meeting of Councils, giving the committee the control of the Water Works, and empowering it to contract for coal and other supplies.

The clerk read the draft of an article of agreement, authorizing Mr. Hartupee to make a cylinder for the old Water Works engine for $1,275. The committee had no time to advertise for bids for a new cylinder, as the work was urgent, and had to be completed at once. The contract was signed by the committee.

WATER EXTENSION.

The committee then proceeded to consider water extension business.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of the subject of the work now in progress.

Mr. Ballantine said the refusal of the Legislature to authorize an additional loan had greatly embarrassed the committee. He thought, however, the committee could not afford allow the work to be stopped, when the city was paying interest amounting to $300,000 on the water extension bonds. He was in favor of arranging matters with the contractors, the committee pledging itself to indemnify them for any losses they may sustain by delay in getting their money. If the work was stopped now the city would sustain a heavy loss.

Mr. Walters, the Hiland reservoir contractor, said he could complete his contract by the 1st of July. It would require about $104,000 to finish the work.

Mr. Hunter thought the credit of the city was good enough to carry on the work until the next meeting of the Legislature, when there was little doubt the necessary legislation could be obtained.

The Chair said it seemed strange that the city could not make provision for the fulfillment of their part of contracts made before the passage of the Wallace act. He believed that if the matter was taken into the courts the city could make provision to pay its debts and fulfill its contracts, the Wallace act to the contrary notwithstanding. The committee will have funds to the amount of $624,000 without additional legislation, but the money was not at present available. There was a question as to whether the city would get the $381,000 due it by the Nation Trust Company. It seemed to the Chair that the city would eventually get that money. The amount needed to complete all the work now contracted for was $400,000, deducting the $624,000 which the committee will have on hand some day, leaves $170,000 to be raised by a loan when legislation authorizing the same can be secured. If the South Side is to be supplied with water, a still larger sum will have to be raised.

Mr. Goldthorpe thought there would be a great saving by using the thirty-six-inch pipe for the leading main. The city had a large amount of this pipe on hand.

The Chair asked how the Brush contract could be annulled.

Mr. Goldthorpe said he was not learned in the law, and could not answer the question.

Mr. Ballantine moved that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Brush in order to arrange with that gentleman for a relinquishment of his contract. Carried, and Messrs. Ballantine, Hunter and Hughes were appointed.

Mr. Harrison moved that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate, and report at the next meeting, what kind of work already commenced could be stopped for the present with the least detriment to the interests of the city. Carried, and Messrs. Harrison, Goldthorpe, Efling, Fox and Foley were appointed.

Mr. Ballantine presented a resolution authorizing the Monongahela Water Committee (South Side) to place thirty fire plugs on the South Side, between the Monongahela bridge and Saw Mill Run, the price of which shall be fixed by the Superintendents of the City Water works and the Monongahela Company. It is estimated that the plugs will cost about $115 each. Passed.

Mr. Wainwright offered a resolution for ten fire plugs on Butler street, between fiftieth street and the Sharpsburg bridge, at such points as may be fixed by the Superintendent of Water works. Passed.

The bills of King and Alston for acting as arbitrators in the Douglass contract were referred to a sub-committee for examination.

A communication was presented from Wm. Smith, asking the city to fix a place where he shall deliver the pipes still in his lot on Liberty street and in his yard, to remove the same or become responsible for the rent of the ground. Referred to the Committee on Pipe Laying.

After considering a number of small bills the committee adjourned.

THE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

The Question of a Contract of Purchase.

The special committee of Councils, to which was referred the resolution in relation to the preparation of a contract with the Monongahela Water Company met yesterday afternoon in the "Reception Room," City Hall, Mr. Thompson in the chair. A committee from the Water Company (Messrs. B. F. Jones, Watson and Marshall) met with them. After a conference, lasting for nearly two hours, it was agreed that the Chairman of the committee should obtain an opinion from the City Attorney as to the right of the city to lease the works of the Monongahela company and report the opinion to the Committee which will then prepare a series of interrogations on the subject to submit to the stockholders of the Water Company.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

McComas, Ullman & Co., *et. al.* vs. C. H. Bougher & Co., debtors, Somerset county. A petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the said debtors on the 19th inst., on motion of the solicitor for petitioning creditors, an order was made to show cause, returnable on the 2d. prox.

Northup Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. On petition presented a rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay the dividend due, or claimed to be due, to Onez Carr, returnable on the 7th of April next.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, Clarion county. The petition of Morris & Lewis, petitioning creditors for an order on the assignee to refund the amount advanced by them to secure costs and for an allowance to their solicitor for services rendered, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

George Dunn vs. M. S. Hilly and Michael Beamer; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $131 56.

Boggs & Buhl vs. James T. Simpson and Agnes Simpson, his wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $214 89.

Jacob C. Orison vs. the Pennsylvania Company. The plaintiff in this case was an engineer on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and while running a passenger train from Erie to Pittsburgh, on November 4th, 1873, the train was thrown from the track near Sharpsville. The plaintiff remained at his post on the engine, hoping thus to save the train, and did all in his power to check it. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, the location of which, on account of there being no target attached, could not be seen. It is alleged that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the employees and agents of the Company, who were duly notified of the condition of the switch. The action is to recover damages for injuries sustained by this accident, the plaintiff having been severely hurt. The case is on trial before Judge Stowe.

The Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, vs. John Barrett, *sr., fo.* on a mortgage. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The two cases of Cluley vs. Phillips and Huckenstine vs. Young are still on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The arguments will be taken up today, and counsel should be present when their cases are called.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Romann and Caroline Romann, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Rosanna Kerr, were found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Mathias Baur, indicted for assault on oath of Jacob Baur, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John White, Michael Toney and Wm. Speittle, charged on oath of Conrad Roderus with burglary. It is alleged that the defendants on the 11th of February last, entered the cellar of the saloon of the prosecutor, on Second avenue, at Frankstown Station and stole a keg of bitters, some butter and some apple butter, valued in all at about fifty dollars. Roderus was aroused by the burglars, and shot one of them, John White. The jury is out.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Kate Fisher and the horse Wonder in "Mazeppa," at the matinee and this evening. The matinee begins at two o'clock.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Miss Sadie Connelly, Queen and West, Bobby Dailey, Clara Belmont, the Weston Sisters, Cassim and Fritz, Joe Lang, Hermaan, Lucy Clifton, H. W. Williams and other favorite performers will appear at both entertainments at this house to-day—matinee and evening. At each the programme will be excellent.

STONE PAVEMENTS

Cost of Repairing Wooden and Concrete, as Compared with Stone Pavements.

Some time since we directed attention to the worn-out condition of the wooden pavements on Fifth avenue and Wood street, and suggested that Councils would soon have to discuss and decide upon the manner of repaving, as well as the kind of material to be used. There are now about twenty-five miles of wooden pavements in this city, costing about $2,600,000, and the experiment has been thoroughly tested so far as the softer woods are concerned. The first blocks were laid in 1868, and every year since then there have been more or less block pavements put down, including Nicolson, Stowe, Wycoff, Miller, Cedar and Locust. The Locust and Cedar have not been down long enough to fully demonstrate their durability; but as to the others, a tolerably accurate judgment can be formed. From five to seven years is about the limit of their durability. In the heart of the city, where the hauling is heavy, they may begin to break in less than five years, while in the rural districts they may last longer than seven years without showing signs of decay. A good deal depends upon the manner in which the work has been done. It is not pleasant to contemplate an entire repaving of these twenty miles, within the next seven or eight years, but it looks as though it would have to be done, with the exception, perhaps, of those portions paved with hard wood. As has been remarked, two very important questions are to be decided before this repaving is done: The first is, as to the cost —whether the property owners will have to bear all the expense, or whether it will be divided up, a portion being paid out of the general treasury. The next point is to decide upon the kind of pavement to be put down. This second question is scarcely less important than the first.

There is a strong prejudice against the use of cobble stones, especially upon our leading business streets, and also upon the main thoroughfares into the outlying districts. It is safe to say that there will be no more soft wood pavements laid, and either stone or concrete will probably be adopted. Before determining this important matter, the authorities should look at the experience of other cities. New York, within its corporate limits, has various kind of pavements, and the cost of keeping them in repair is thus given by the Commissioner of Public Works: The stone pavements cost for repairs, in 1872, per mile, $702; in 1873, per mile, $894, and in 1874, per mile, $1,000. The wooden and concrete pavements cost in 1872 per mile, $2,694; in 1873, per mile, $1,196; and in 1874, per mile, $1,961, thus showing that the wooden and concrete pavements cost from three to four times as much annually for repairs as stone block pavements. A good stone pavement, well laid, will last from fifteen to twenty years, without repair, and is the cheapest and most desirable material that can be used.

In addition to the wooden pavements, we have the Lancaster granite (on Brownsville avenue), the Asphalt (on Forbes street), and the Vulcanite (on Hiland avenue) both on a portion of Second avenue. The Lancaster granite is made of stones of irregular shapes and sizes, laid upon a gravel foundation, after the manner of cobble stones, and the pavement is very good and durable when properly laid. The Asphalt has not been down a year yet, and needs further testing. The Vulcanite is a good pavement, but the severe winter has caused it to crack badly. Having been laid in midsummer, when the material found its greatest expansion, the intense cold of the winter has so contracted the pavement as to break the bond at short distances. These lines will close up, when the weather becomes warmer, but the breaking of the bond is an objection, since it occasions more or less wear by disintegration. It is believed that this difficulty can be entirely overcome by severing the bond every twenty feet, when laying the pavement. Another stone pavement (the Ligonier block) is to be put down on Sixth street this spring, making the first stone block pavement in this city. All these stone pavements are expensive, as regards their first cost; but when their durability is taken into account, they are much the cheapest; and even after they begin to break, cost less for repairs than any other kind. To find the best stone, or concrete pavement, all things considered, is a matter of very great importance, not only to the citizens of Pittsburgh, but to those of many other cities of the country.

Mercy, Justice and Truth.

The person who administered Justice homœopathically through the COMMERCIAL, on Tuesday of last week, seems to feel the dose of "Truth" exhibited to himself on Saturday too *aloe-pathic* for his palate and turns away from it with ugly faces. The youth of the writer is presumed and brought in disparagingly. But Justice will hardly hold that youth detracts aught from the force of truth, and on the other hand, according to the immortal "Junius," "gray hairs don't make folly venerable." As to the "pleasantries" complained of, they are as innocent as any other *placebo*; if they do no good, they do no harm; if they are not conducive to health, neither are they incompatible with it, for "*ridentem dicere verum.*" "Justice" wants to know whether my proportion of free patients at Mercy Hospital, being one-third of the whole, includes those who are paid for by churches, &c. To which I answer, that patients *paid for* are not *free* patients. That would be either a very poor "bull" or very petty, disingenuous quibbling. And then, is it unreasonable as to ask that impertinent question must himself have studied approvingly the character of *Artful Dodger*, and must take it for granted that, ergo, all are equally so. The free patients in question are patients admitted without pay, and without expectation of pay, from any quarter whatsoever. "Justice" writes a whole paragraph to show that even if applicable his query is not received at Mercy Hospital without pay—ink, paper and time lost! No one ever was so extravagant as to make such a statement. Not even every applicant, who would pay, but only those who can be admitted. Therefore the whole paragraph, long as it is, is nothing better than irrelevant nonsense. "Justice" must remember his original proposition, viz.: That at Mercy Hospital none but pay patients are admitted. The *contradictory* of that is true, viz.: That *some* are admitted without pay; but no one, Mis-justice excepted, would think of proving, or much less of proving, the *contrary*, viz.: that *every* applicant is to be admitted indiscriminately, leaving no discretionary judgment of fitness, either to the Sisters or the physicians. Then *quaintly*, you know, ought to count for something. It is more than questionable if even a homœopathic hospital, with its infinitesimal doctrine fully put into practice, could so infinitely enlarge its capacity, or so reduce applicants into Lilliputian size, as to find a "little bed" or piece for every comer, to say nothing of even homeopathic rations. In conclusion let me tell "Justice" and "Justice" to understand that it is a poor sign of disinterestedness and purity of intention when a person, apparently zealous of doing good to his fellow-men, attempts to belittle and belie an institution of mercy, which has been admittedly the means of doing a great deal of good to a great number of sick, sore, distressed and poor for well nigh thirty years. TRUTH.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THURSDAY EVENING—Allegheny Councils.

JOHN CROFT, for disorderly conduct on Troy Hill, was fined $25 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday.

AT THE Allegheny Diamond scales hay sold yesterday at $20 to $25 per ton. This time last year the prices were $35 to $40.

PATRICK MORAN, charged before Mayor McCarthy with the larceny of tarpaulins from the Hampton Battery guns, yesterday gave bail for court.

ON THE charge of stealing chickens at Emsworth station, James Henderson and Wm. Rogers were yesterday committed by Mayor Phillips for trial.

THE Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night, but transacted no business worthy of notice. The committee adjourned to meet Thursday evening.

DR. A. D. BREWSTER, of the South Side, has been appointed resident physician to the City Poor Farm, and will remove his office after April 1st from Carson street to Homestead.

THE Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils, at their meeting last evening, decided to report favorably upon the petition of Jacob Phort for permission to erect a frame meat shop on James street. Nothing of special importance was done.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred about seven o'clock last evening, at De Haven's Dentistry, Allegheny, burning a few patterns, but doing no further damage. An alarm from box 26 called out the engines, but they did not find it necessary to go into service.

ON SUNDAY EVENING a spelling match will take place at the Penn avenue Baptist church, East Liberty, when a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and a fine copy of Whittier's Poems will be the prizes. M. E. Dickson, of the *Dispatch*, and Mr. Scobie, of Scobie, Reed & Smith, will be captains.

MR. W. D. WEST, member of Council from the Twenty-fourth ward, is an applicant for the appointment of Assistant City Assessor. He has served for several years in Councils, and for two years has been chairman of the Committee on Appeals from Assessments, a position which has made him familiar with property values, and in which he has shown excellent judgment. Mr. West is one of the most intelligent and influential of the South Side representatives, is a gentleman of the highest integrity, and every way competent and deserving.

A COMMERCIAL traveler just in from Clinton, Iowa, met Col. J. DeV. Hazzard, who is probably engaged in that city as a wholesale produce merchant. Hazzard is well known in this city, in military circles, having served as an adjutant general in one of the army corps, the Army of the Cumberland. He was the youngest man commissioned by Governor Curtin during the war, being under sixteen when he received his promotion, and losing his left arm before he had worn his shoulder straps six months. The Colonel was Sergeant-at-arms at Harrisburg in 1864, and was one of the active young Republicans of Washington county. We are glad to hear of his success in the West, whither he has gone "to grow up with the country."

THE RAILROAD WAR

Speculations Concerning Mr. Garrett's Absence in Florida.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* takes Mr. Garrett to task for "precipitating an aimless war upon the country," and then "fleeing to the everglades of Florida." We quote:

The great railroad war, in which the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central are the chief combatants, naturally occupies a large share of public attention. Much of the interest, however, it at first awakened has lately died away, and people are now beginning to seriously inquire into the causes which led to this abnormal state of things as well as the probable bearing it will have upon the future business of the community. The recent extraordinary course of Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the former road, has excited much comment in this neighborhood, as it no doubt has in your city. If it be true that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," then it is little wonder that the shareholders of the Baltimore and Ohio concern should feel somewhat anxious and agitated as the physical and mental exhaustion which has again overtaken their chief and once more compelled him to seek rest and recreation from his labors. There is a mystery about his present Southern tour entirely inexplicable to the common mind. Why he left the camp at the first blast of the bugle is difficult to comprehend. For now seems the very time, of all others, when he is most needed on the battle-field. One would think as he brought on the war—whose object nobody but himself can know—his joy in the rapture of the strife would lead him to ride in the midst to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. But, strangely enough, no such thing has happened. No sooner had he defiantly tossed his glove into the ring than he at once stripped off his armor and hied him to the orange groves of Florida in quest of health and pleasure, followed by several of his trusted lieutenants, also seeking, by a singular coincidence, the restoration of their shattered nervous systems in Florida zephyrs. Now all is this painfully mysterious, and has given rise to many conjectures as to the real causes which occasioned this Southern hegira. It is very sad to think that the mental obliquity of one man should be able to breed such immense financial disturbance, and plunge the business interests of two great cities in an internecine war in which neither can conquer and both must suffer. Napoleon the Great, spoiled by repeated successes, believed himself invincible, and led an army to perish in the snows of Russia. Napoleon the Little, in a fit of equal imperial imbecility, strutted into a war with Prussia, and then sneaked out of the surrender at Sedan. Fisk, the Prince of Erie, grown fat and arrogant with continuous good luck, planned a Black Friday, and hastily retreated to an obscure cellar when he heard of his disgraceful defeat in Wall street. And now comes Mr. John W. Garrett, impelled by no public good, who precipitates an aimless war upon the country, and then, as if startled from his propriety by the rumpus he has raised, he suddenly and most unaccountably quits the field, washes the war paint from his face, and quietly pumps the bilge-water in the everglades of Florida, no doubt in search of that fabled fountain of health whose limpid waters clean the cobwebs from the brain and crown the body with eternal youth.

A Business Hint.

There is no season of the year when it is safe to discontinue advertising. When business is dull it is needed most and should be more energetically used, because people are most attracted at all times to the houses who take most pains to invite their trade, and advertisers then get the largest share of what is doing. "Dull times," it is said, "are the times for advertisers." Because when money is tight and the people are forced to economise, they always read the advertisements to ascertain who sells the cheapest and where they can get the best advantage. If your goods have special seasons, build up a name for them when out of season; and that reputation will largely aid your sales when the season arrives for pushing them into the market. If "no pent up season limits the demand for your wares, it is clear that there is no time when you can judiciously withdraw from the public eye your announcements.

If the weather improves the committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners, of which Jenkin Jones, Esq., is chairman, will visit the hill wards of the South Side in a few days to see what can be done in the way of providing suitable protection from fire.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $235 00,
at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Convenience and Pleasure.

We invite the attention of cooks and housekeepers to the above advantages gained by the use of the inodorous ware, as it cooks meats and vegetables without either steam or odor. Manufactured by
JOHN B. HERBON & CO.,
No. 294 Liberty street.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture
at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

You can buy Parlor Suits
from $48 00 to $350, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

A Blessing to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Fine Spring Clothing.

To see the best selected stock of fine imported goods all in this city for men's garments, visit
ANDERSON'S FINE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1 Fifth avenue,
Diamond Savings Bank Building.

Reineman's New Restaurant.

Mr. George Reineman, the popular caterer, has found his present place of business entirely too small to accommodate his many customers, and consequently has erected a large and commodious building on Diamond street, immediately in the rear of the Diamond Bank building. The new house has been fitted up in fine style, and prompt attention, first-rate meals and moderate charges can be guaranteed. The new house will open on the 22d of March. WF

Scentless.

If you desire to do cooking comfortably and pleasantly use the inodorous ware. Manufactured by
JOHN B. HERBON & Co.,
No. 294 Liberty street.

For the Latest Styles
of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

We take pleasure in adding our testimony to the superiority of the Keystone Steam Pump, manufactured by you. We have had one in daily use at our Oil Refinery, and it so ingeniously enlarges its capacity, or so reduce applicants into Lilliputian size, as to find a "little bed" or piece for every comer, to say nothing of even homeopathic rations. In conclusion let me tell "Justice" and "Justice" to understand that it is a poor sign of disinterestedness and purity of intention when a person, apparently zealous of doing good to his fellow-men, attempts to belittle and belie an institution of mercy, which has been admittedly the means of doing a great deal of good to a great number of sick, sore, distressed and poor for well nigh thirty years. TRUTH.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Prove It Yourself
by calling at 42 and 44 Sixth street, and inquiring what good, stylish clothing is being sold for. Mr. Nutting, the C. O. D. clothier, is "SLAUGHTERING" his entire stock, preparatory to selling quite of the BANKRUPT LOAN he must of necessity sustain. Remember Saturday evening, March 27th, is the end of the BANKRUPTS. Buy your summer suits and linens now, when you can get them at about HALF PRICE.

Steam.

The steam and odor from cooking passes into the stove and does not escape into the house when the inodorous cooking utensils are used. Manufactured by
JOHN B. HERBON & Co.,
No. 294 Liberty street.

Never Give Up the Ship.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

Side Boards,

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at
WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Elegant Cut Clothing.

To get the finest and most artistic cut clothing in the city, leave your order with Anderson. We allude, of course, to
MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON,
No. 1 Fifth avenue,
Who has removed from 48 Sixth street.

You can buy Chamber Sets
from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies of for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will loosen it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative: the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, and then the food and the Pulmonic syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh colds.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Have You a Cough?
HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARRAN & MCKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference at Allianee.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE BODY.

Sixth Day (Monday) Continued.

At the session to-day several important reports were considered, of which we were unable at the time to give a brief synopsis before going to press, and we now refer to them.

The Committee on Parsonages refer to the fact that of the two hundred and thirty-eight charges in the Conference, only seventy-seven, or less than one-third, have parsonages. District and quarterly conferences are urged to promote the building and furnishing of parsonages.

The Committee on the State of the Church set forth the spiritual results accomplished throughout the bounds of the Conference, by the blessing of God, and offer many wise suggestions that the gracious work may abound still more.

The report on the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* gives an exhibit of its affairs, and requests the Publishing Committee to use economy and care in managing its financial interests, and suggests means to increase its literary facilities until it reaches the highest point of excellence possible.

The report of the Freedmen's Aid Society commended the interest to the churches and urged liberal contributions for its support.

The Committee on Education presented an elaborate report. The high literary character of Allegheny College was set forth and commended as being worthy of full support. Rev. Dr. A. J. Endsley, Rev. S. P. Woolf, Prof. M. B. Goff, and N. U. Walker, Esq., were elected members of the Board of Control; and Rev.'s R. T. Miller, J. Grant, B. F. Brooke, W. D. Stevens, L. R. Beacom, A. L. Petty, A. B. Castle, and Capt. John A. Wood and Thomas Hersberger, Esq., and Mrs. W. Vankirk and Mrs. B. C. Shea, as a visiting committee. The Pittsburgh Female College was commended as possessing superior facilities for young ladies to secure a first-class education, and special attention was given to the organization of the Conservatory of Music for its high merits to obtain a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of this beautiful art. Dr. Pershing was recommended for reappointment as President of the college; and Revs. S. P. Woolf, S. F. Minor, W. Hunter, I. N. Baird, R. L. Miller, J. Horner, and Hon. C. J. Albright, J. H. Riddle and William Wilson, Esqs., and Hon. F. H. Collins as the visiting committee. Mount Union College is represented as doing a noble work, and that the college is free from all incumbrances, and is cordially commended to the patronage of the church. Rev. Dr. O. C. Hartshorn is recommended for reappointment as President; Rev. Drs. W. Cox and W. H. Locke and Rev. J. M. Carr, as a Committee of Supervision; and Revs. T. Stores, E. M. Woodi, D. D. Jones, T. Millson, J. Drummond, I. A. Pearce and J. H. Mann, W. J. Myers, Esq., Dr. Matthiott and Mrs. N. U. Walker and Miss M. Hindman, as a visiting committee, Rev. H. D. Fisher as Corresponding Secretary of the college. The prosperity and increased attendance at Beaver College and Musical Institute, is made the subject of congratulation, and its increased facilities and higher standard of excellence entitle it to receive a liberal patronage. Rev. Dr. R. T. Taylor is recommended for reappointment as President; and Revs. J. D. Vail, J. A. Swaney, N. G. Mitchell, H. Wilkinson, and Hon. J. L. Graham, A. J. Buffington, F. S. Reader, J. N. O'Neil, T. Huselton, Mrs. J. R. Mills, Mrs. C. Clarke and Mrs. Jepson